THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1861. NO. 18.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.—Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1861.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SALEM AND VICINITY.

We have been notified that Capt. Kinyoun's company of Volunteers will be here on Monday evening next, to encamp here, (in their own tents,) over night.—They will have to be furnished with provisions for supper and breakfast. The time Capt. Reeve's Surry Company was supplied here, the liberality of our citizens supplied us with a great deal more than was needed. In order, therefore, to avoid unnecessary trouble or waste, the Committee ask that all families willing to contribute provisions will advise us yet this week what they are willing to furnish and we will endeavor to select and apportion *so much only* as we think will be required. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SALEM, N. C., Thursday.—If our citizens are desirous of having the semi-daily mail continued, we would advise them to petition the Department at Richmond, in the premises, at an early day.

4TH COMPANY.—We learn that the fourth company of volunteers from this county, Capt. Stowe, organized at Pfafftown a few days since.

☞ Several articles prepared for this paper are crowded out. We have only room to refer to the appeal to the citizens of Forsyth, in behalf of our brave volunteers; the Governor's Message; the President's Proclamation; the Alien Law, and other interesting articles.

"SOLID CUCUMBER."—Mr. H. W. Shore presented us with a mammoth cucumber, measuring 20 inches in length, and weighing five pounds!—Beat this who can!

Southern Congress.

This body is in secret session nearly all the time. We gather the following items of proceeding:

Congress has made, in secret session, an appropriation of one million of dollars for the public service in Missouri. The appropriation is made to supply clothing, subsistence, arms and ammunition to the Missouri troops, and is to be expended subject to the discretion of President Davis.—[Richmond Examiner.]

The Law to increase the Confederate Army to 400,000 men, passed

THE TAX BILL.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—The President has approved, to-day, an act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes and providing a war tax for their redemption.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under specified conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding one hundred millions of Treasury Notes.

There are provisions for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars worth of Real Estate, slaves, merchandise, Bank and other Stock; also, upon every annuity or income, with the exception of the Confederate bonds. Also, upon every carriage, pleasure boat, yacht, horse, mule, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, steamers, barges, &c.

Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation.

Colleges, schools and Charitable Institutions are also exempt.

The Act passed unanimously.

A few war rumors are floating about, but unfounded.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—Congress passed a resolution to-day, commending the course of the cotton factors in advising planters to keep their cotton on their plantations; and also commending the course of the insurance companies in not insuring any cotton except that on the plantations.

They also passed an act declaring that the provisions of the act prohibiting the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, unless through their seaports, shall go into effect immediately.

No other business was done for the public

Col. LEACH.—Great injustice has been done to Col. Leach, by false reports industriously circulated, and we take pleasure in copying the annexed statement, from the Standard, signed by 45 out of the 48 commissioned officers of the Regiment, two of them having been absent when the statement was carried round for signatures, and the other, Lieut. Smith, being on sick leave at Charlottsville.

We have not room for Col. Leach's letter accompanying the statement. It shall appear next week.

CAMP RUFFIN, (near *Manassas Junction*,) August 10, 1861.

We, the undersigned officers of the 11th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, have observed a want of bravery in the conduct of Col. Leach, at Bull Run, and Stone Bridge, on Thursday and Sunday the 18th and 21st ult., and to contradict the statements published in the Salisbury Watchman, from the pen of Lieut. Col. Fisher, we do both, upon honor, unanimously and solemnly, after exposing himself to the cannonading and shelling of the enemy, by riding up and down the entrenchments and cheering words of cheer and encouragement to the brave soldiers.

After the firing had ceased in the centre, where our regiment was posted, at a late hour in the evening, when the first news reached us that the enemy were repulsed on the left, he galloped off in that direction, with officers as we have learned, from other regiments; and after we were ordered to pursue the enemy on the right wing, he overtook and joined us at the edge of the old field, one mile and a half from Mitchell's Ford, where we were stationed. And it is utterly false that he was arrested for want of bravery. We likewise take pleasure in stating that Lt. Col. Leach has discharged his duty as a gallant officer, and is generally beloved by the Regiment.

Will. L. Scott, Capt. C. D. B.	[I was absent on the 18th, present on the 21st and heartily certify to the above.]
Will. S. Rankin, 1st Lt.	
John Doggett 2nd "	
A. H. Summers, 3rd "	Wm. F. Swaim, 2nd Lt.
John C. Gilmer, Capt. S. M.	Alex. Miller, 3rd "
	S. Westmoreland, Capt. T. F. T.
M. C. Moore, 1st Lieut.	Saunders Fulton, 1st Lt.
John M. Gwynn, 2d "	W. E. Willis, 2nd "
W. O. T. Banner, 3d "	J. O. Blackburn, 3rd "
J. R. Waugh, Capt. M. T.	R. W. Wharton, Capt. F. G.
J. H. Jones, 1st Lieut.	
W. A. Jenkins, 2d "	P. D. Headly, 1st Lieut.
W. H. Adams 3d "	J. R. Vogler, 2nd "
B. Y. Graves, Capt. B. R. R.	Chas. B. Brooks, 3rd "
	John K. Connelly, Capt. K. G. E.
J. W. Phillips, 1st Lieut.	
L. T. Whitlock, 2nd "	Miles M. Cowles 1st Lt.
B. F. Bray, 3rd "	R. E. Wilson, 2nd "
Jno. H. Boyd, Capt. R. I.	N. G. Hunt, 3rd "
A. J. Boyd, 1st Lieut.	A. H. Belo, Capt. F. R.
J. M. Kallum, 2d "	
D. M. Malloy 3d "	
J. R. Pepper, 2nd "	A. A. Moss, 1st Lieut.
Thos. J. Blackburn, 3d "	B. F. Smith, 2d Lt. (on
F. P. Miller, Capt. F. S.	leave of absence.)
C. B. Ziglar, 1st Lt.	James F. Beall, 3d Lt.

State Legislature.

The two Houses of the General Assembly convened in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 15th.

Gov. Clark, as Speaker of the Senate, called that branch to order. After prayer, the calling of the roll, and some other preliminary business, Joseph A. Englehard was elected assistant Clerk, in place of W. L. Saunders, resigned.

Mr. Speaker Clark, then briefly addressed the Senate, in relation to the death of the late Gov. Ellis, alluded to the new position which he was unexpectedly called upon to fill &c. In compliance with his suggestion a proposition was subsequently made to go into an election for Governor, but the motion was tabled, and Mr. Clark will fill the unexpired term of the late Gov. Ellis.

In the lower House there was nothing of importance done, except to fill the vacancies in clerkships, qualify new members, &c.

A resolution was adopted proposing to raise a joint committee of seven on the part of the House and five on the part of the Senate to lay off the State into ten (or other numbers) of Congressional Districts, which proposition was agreed to by the Senate.

In Senate, on Friday, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred. The Speaker announced Messrs. Humphrey, Boyd, Shaw, Gaither and Winstead as the committee to re-district the State.

The Message of the Governor was received and read, which appears elsewhere in this paper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—James H. Moore, of Guilford, was elected Principal Clerk in the place of Edward Cantwell, resigned.

Among the bills introduced, we notice several [illegible] of the Convention, a bill to Abolish imprisonment for debt; to repeal the Stay Law, &c.

SUNDAY.—Saturday.—A memorial from Iredell was presented asking that all the soldiers which are or may be called into service be exempt from poll tax.

Mr. Rhodes introduced a resolution instructing the committee of finance to report a bill providing for the collection of *ad valorem* tax according to the provisions of the amended Constitution, upon slaves hereafter to be listed.

This elicited considerable debate, some contending that said ordinance was not in force, the understanding being that the ordinances be submitted to the people for ratification.

The resolution was finally made the order of the day for Wednesday.

HOUSE.—The principal business before the House was to abolish the State Convention, Mr. Foy, of Onslow, presenting a preamble and resolution to take the sense of the people in reference to the reassembling of the State Convention in November next.

We have not room for noticing even the points of the speakers, in the lengthy debate upon this subject, at present.

☞ The Governor has requested the Sheriffs of the several counties to act as agents for the State to solicit contributions of blankets and woolen socks for the soldiers, and to furnish the Governor with a list of the donors.

More of this next week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Forty-eight skeleton Regiments, (probably consisting of 15,000 men,) will be sent forward in a few days, to Washington.

FROM MISSOURI.

McCulloch's Victory, Confirmed!

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.,) Aug. 19.—A battle-field letter to Little Rock, says McCulloch's encampment was surprised—10,000 on the side of Churchill. Graticle's Texas Regiment has been badly cut up.

McCulloch said to the Patriots, you have saved me and the battle. After six hours conflict the enemy were completely routed.

Siegle reached Springfield with only a dozen men.

The Confederate loss in killed was 265, wounded 800.

The Federals lost 800 killed, and 1000 were wounded. 300 prisoners with 6 cannon and several hundred stands of arms were captured.—*Char. Bulletin.*

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—Dates from Little Rock this morning bring dates from Fort Smith to the 14th.

The news of McCullough's victory is fully confirmed. The fight occurred on Saturday, 8 miles south of Springfield.

A letter from Gen. McCullough, dated the 11th, says:

"The victory is ours—the battle lasted six hours and a half. Our loss was great. Lyon is among the dead. We took pieces of artillery from Siegel and destroyed his command; captured many prisoners and small arms.—Can't give particulars; but write this to correct reports circulated by those who fled from the field."

[Signed,] BEN. MCCULLOUGH,
Brig. Gen'l. Commanding."

The following dispatch was received at Fort Smith:

FAYETTEVILLE, August 18.—McCullough sent forces after Siegel's command, about 20 miles from Springfield. Gen. Hardee met and captured the whole of the Federal forces, and is bringing them back, thus making a clean thing of it. The messenger is just in.

[Signed,] O. H. STIRMAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug 17.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Post says that a new Confederate battery, two miles below Aquia Creek, unexpectedly opened on the Pocahontas to-day. No damage was done. This is the fourth new battery erected in this neighborhood, and unless some immediate action is taked prominent naval officers here think that the navigation of the Potomac will cease.

REPORTED VICTORY IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The following is from the Houston Telegraph, Aug. 4th:

"On the 4th of July, between Col. Boyler's command and the Federal troops at Fort [illegible] on the 25th and in the defeat of the latter, with thirty [illegible] killed and wounded, two Lieutenants [illegible] killed. The Secessionists pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners, 500 in number. The mail to Tucson was cleaned out by the Apaches, and all hands killed.

President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation declaring all commercial intercourse with the seceded States unlawful. Goods going to or coming from them, either by land or water, will be forfeited, unless they are accompanied with a special permit from Secretary Chase. All vessels and vehicles conveying the same will also be forfeited, and all persons engaged will be arrested. All travel from North to South is also interdicted. Glad of it.

It is stated that the Baltimore secessionists have information that the Confederates are gradually working their way to Washington. The N. Y. Herald's correspondent is sure that the Confederates are on the eve of attacking the federal lines.

Sales of 1200 bales of cotton in New York, on the 17th, at 18½ cents for middling.

The news of the Confederate victory at Lovettsville, Va., is not confirmed by the last Petersburg and Richmond papers. The Enquirer of Monday says:

"Authentic intelligence from Leesburg, states that the Northern force near Lovettsville, succeeded in effecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons, and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces, as also one Northern prisoner and a number of tory prisoners. The tories, as a general thing, retreated across the ran with the enemy, so that the good old county of Loudoun is now cleared of the enemy and of her traitors too."

The Grand Jury of the Federal Circuit, N. Y., has presented the Journal of Commerce, the Daily News, the Courier and Enquirer, the Journal, and the Brooklyn Eagle for expressing sympathy with the South.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The steamship Bohemian has arrived at Portland Point, with Liverpool dates to Aug. 8th.

The London Times is bitterly miserable on the Battle of Bull Run. The same paper indulges in some hard cracks on the Southerners.

The Times fears that the question of the blockade of the Southern ports will lead to difficult complications.

Lord Palmerston has declared that the entrance by any duly paying vessel of any blockaded port, wipes out the blockade. A belligerent may seal all ports, but when it lets in a single vessel the right to blockade it is gone.

The London Herald says that when Napoleon heard of the result of the battle of Bull Run, he resolved to recognize the Confederate States.

Ten Broeck had won the New Brighton stakes.

☞ The Charlotte Bulletin of Wednesday has the following despatch:

"There is not a particle of truth in the Leesburg report about the fight and surrender of 1,400 Federals. It is utterly untrue that the War Department received despatches confirming such report.

The City is full of rumors to day. Nothing of interest from the camps."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Thirty-one skeleton Regiments—10,000 strong, are on route for Washington.

AN APPEAL

TO THE

Citizens of Forsyth!

Our Brave Soldiers Need Your Help!

We have received an appeal from the Captains of the three Forsyth Companies now at Manassas, stating that they are at present very much in need of Shoes and Socks, that they cannot procure them from Raleigh or Richmond, and appeal to the citizens of Forsyth for assistance.

If every family will knit but one pair of good woolen socks, and how easily can they do it, or have it done,—we could soon supply their wants in that respect. We want to send them forthwith a pair of Shoes and two pair of Socks, each, and the only chance to do it, is for the people of Forsyth to come forward with contributions.

As soon as the weather grows colder, they will also want in addition to the above, a pair of good woolen *Gloves*, a woolen *Neck-Comfort*, two woolen *Shirts*, two pair of *Drawers*, and a *Blanket* a piece.

Do not forget our brave boys, who are experiencing the hardships and privations of the Camp, ready to fight, and if necessary, die for their country, to us, who are enjoying the comforts and pleasures of home, be an appeal in vain. Send in speedily the contributions of Shoes, Socks, Shirts, Gloves, Comforts, Drawers and Blankets, to E. A. VOGLER or E. BELO.

We desire to send articles particularly to our own people, let them mark them distinctly for them, and they shall be delivered to them.—Other articles for general distribution will be divided equally among the members of the three companies.

E. A. VOGLER,
E. BELO,
H. W. FRIES,
L. BELO,
H. A. HOLDER,
Central Committee.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 20, 1861.

Letter from Captain Wharton.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 14, 1861.

E. A. VOGLER, Esq.

Dear Sir:

The Forsyth Companies in the 11th Regiment have concluded to appeal to their County for a supply of clothing, and I address you as one of the County Committee. Capts. Belo and Miller will write home on the same subject. The Shoes and Socks of fully one half of my company are absolutely worn out. If we had a supply of these we could do very well for some time yet. We have applied to the Confederate States, also to the State of North Carolina for a supply, and can get nothing, and have no prospect of getting anything soon. And the whole is now reduced to the single question, will the men do without them or will the country give us a supply.

I was at Raleigh a few days since on this business, and was informed that the State was making an effort to collect a supply of clothing for her troops for winter, if so the Confederate States were unable to meet the demand, but that it could do nothing for us now. Please let me hear from you immediately. We can send after the articles if we can get them.

Truly yours, &c.,

R. W. WHARTON.

The Enquirer states that Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, who was recently arrested and carried to Richmond, has acknowledged allegiance to Tennessee and the Confederate States, and has been released by President Davis. The Enquirer says Mr. Nelson will probably issue an address long to the people of his District, urging them to stand by the Confederate cause.

R. P. Weir, Treasurer of the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, has issued 50 and 25 cent bills.

An encampment has been established at High Point, called Camp Fisher, in honor of the late much lamented Col. Fisher. This is an excellent location, both in respect to health and [illegible]

LATEST NEWS.

By Thursday Evening's Mail.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.) Aug. 20.—The following appears in the Madison (Indiana) Courier, of the 16th:—

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Gov. Morton, Gen. Grant, at Ironton, was attacked last night, by Harden. The Railroad at Flat River Bridge is in the possession of the Confederates. J. C. FREMONT, Major Gen'l Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—At Commerce, situated between St. Louis and Cairo, the Steamer, Hannibal was sunk by Pillow's Guns and 400 prisoners were captured.

SANTA FE, Aug. 8, via [illegible]

[illegible] Texas, 3000 strong. Wind abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ult.

Actually Captured!—We have it from the most undoubted authority that Jno. W. Thomas, of Thomasville, in this State, is confined in prison, in the city of New York, having been recently arrested as a spy. We did understand—but not so direct—that he was there in the city actually buying goods and shipping to this State. If this be true they served him right.—*Newbern Progress.*

DIED.

Of Typhoid fever, on Thursday morning the 8th inst., at Manassas Va., WILLIAM BENNET, of Stokes, Private in Capt. Westmoreland's Company, 11th Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Village of Hampton.

GEN. MAGRUDER &c.

Gen. Magruder, with a force of Confederate troops have burned, within the last few days, the village of Hampton. This is the second time in its history that it has been fired by the enemy. In the war of the first Revolution, the English squadron, annoyed by the gallant exploits of two young officers, Samuel and James Baron, attacked Hampton and put the most of it in flames; not, however, without encountering a most gallant resistance from the Hamptonians, supported by the celebrated "Culpepper Minute Men;" the united forces under command of Col. Woodford, who subsequently fell in one of the battles of the Revolution, and its immediate vicinity. It was visited in 1607 by Capt. John Smith, then an Indian town called Kecoughtan. Here Smith and his party were regaled with corn cakes, and exchanged for them trinkets and beads! The locality was settled from Jamestown, in 1610, and was incorporated a century afterwards as the town of "Ye Shire of Elizabeth City."

The Episcopal Church, an ancient pile made of imported brick, is the oldest building in the village, and probably, from its isolated location, may have escaped the late conflagration. It is the second oldest church in the State, and is surrounded by a cemetary filled with countless "marble-marks of the dead." Scattered through it may be found, at intervals, stones with armorial quarterings, designating the resting place of honored ancestry. Some of these are very old, dating, in several instances, back into the seventeenth century. Here repose the earthly remains of many a cavalier and gentleman, whose names are borne by numerous families all over the Southern States.

One of the traditions connected with this old edifice is, "that the venerable steeple was, prior to the Revolution, surmounted by the royal coat of arms of George the Third; but that on the 4th of July, 1776, a thunder cloud blew up, and dashed the insignia of royalty to the earth!"

The village of Hampton is beautifully situated on an arm of the sea setting in from the adjacent roadsteads which bear its name, and is celebrated for its health and facilities for fine living. The part of it unconsumed is still occupied by several Federal Regiments, which are strongly entrenched and supported by artillery. The enemy occupy it as a sort of half-way house between Old Point and Newport News. The excuse given for their vandalism in burning the greater portion of the village is, that they anticipate an attack from Gen. Magruder, and found it necessary to consume a part of the town to give proper range to their artillery.

It is to be deeply regretted that, from the inadequancy of our force, the entire county of Elizabeth City should have to be given over to the ravages of the Federal Vandals. No day passes that does not furnish some fresh outrage, some new act of barbarity or some fiendish cruelty practiced by the banditti horde that infest this the fairest and most classic spot of Virginia's soil. All the fine farms on the Back and James rivers, many of them the adorned homesteads of that noble race of gentlemen of the olden time, have been visited and stripped of everything valuable they contained. If any obscure retreat escape pillage, it quickly secures attention at the hands of the banditti. This has been going on now for more than two months, until the entire county has been sacked and ravaged, and wears an aspect of bleak and dreary desolation.

What plans Gen. Magruder has in view are not known; but the supposition is, that he means, as soon as a favorable opportunity offers, to possess himself of Newport News Point, and thus command the mouth of James river and open up water communication between Richmond and Norfolk. Besides, it would enable him to hold all the country up to Yorktown, and keep the enemy within a few miles from their lines at Old Point.

The Federal forces are strongly posted at Newport News, having both a water and land battery; and it has to be assailed opportunely and judiciously to prevent great loss on our side.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF HAMPTON, &c.

We have full and interesting particulars of the burning of Hampton, and of the series of events leading thereto. The town was destroyed by order of Gen. Magruder, and by the forces under his command.

On Thursday morning last, about day-break, Gen. Magruder marched a considerable force in the direction of Newports News, and drew up in line of battle. After waiting there for some time, the enemy declining to give battle, our forces were marched within a mile and a half of Hampton, and again drawn up to give battle, if the enemy should show himself. In the meantime, a copy of a late New York Herald happened to be obtained by Gen. Magruder, in which was a letter disclosing dispatches from Gen. Butler, received at Washington, stating that it would be necessary for him to reoccupy Hampton, in order to be able to retain the large force of "contraband" negroes that he had collected. With this notice of the intended reoccupation of Hampton by the Federal forces, Gen. Magruder decided to destroy the town. Pursuant [illegible] a scout, and confirmed by the circumstances of an additional Federal steamer having arrived in the Roads, that reinforcements had arrived at the fort for the purpose, doubtless, of responding to Butler's demand for the reoccupation of Hampton.

It appears that Hampton had been evacuated by Butler's forces, in the first instance, on account of a panic originated by a balloon exploration. About 700 of our men under command of Capt. Phillips had gone in the direction of the town, on a search for "contraband" negroes. The balloonist reported to Gen. Butler that 10,000 [illegible] retreating party.

The town was burned to the ground on Wednesday night by the order of Gen. Magruder. The expedition for its destruction was composed of the Mecklenburg Cavalry, Capt. Goode, Old Dominion Dragoons, Capt. Phillips, York Rangers, Capt. Sinclair, Warwick Beauregards, Capt. Curtis, and six companies of the 14th Virginia Regiment, the whole force being under the command of Col. James J. Hodges of the 14th. The town was most effectually fired. But a single house was left standing. The village church was intended to be spared, but caught fire accidentally, and was consumed to the ground. Many of the members of the companies were citizens of Hampton, and set fire to their own houses—among others Capt. Sinclair fired his own home.

In the early part of the night, about 11 o'clock, a skirmish took place at the bridge between a small detachment of our forces, composed of Captains Young and Lestrige's companies, and a German regiment on the other side. The firing continued for about half an hour, the night being as dark as pitch, and only illumined by the flashes of the musketry. Our men were instructed to fire below the flashes of the enemy's guns, and the screams of his wounded told of the execution of our shots. Our men were uninjured—one receiving a bullet through his blanket, and another being grazed on the cheek by a musket ball.

A member of the expedition that fired the town relates evidences of the foulest desecrations of these houses and homes of our Virginia people, by their former Yankee occupants. In many cases the walls of the rooms were garnished by the obscenest expressions and the vilest caricatures. We have been shown a number of carricatured letter envelopes of the Yankee soldiers, which were gathered as trophies.—One is of an American eagle bearing aloft "Jeff Davis" by the most available portion of his pantaloons. Another is of "Uncle Sam's Bantam," threatening to "crow where he lives," to which there is an addendum in pencil, "crows where no one can hear him, and very hard to find."

The fortifications of Hampton, erected by Butler's troops, and left standing, are described as of the most complete kind and as extending entirely across the town. A ditch 18 feet deep with rampart and embrasures for the heaviest cannon, with other works of defense, had been constructed.

Newport News has not been evacuated. It continues in the possession of the enemy, who is about 4,000 strong. The defences are said to be complete, the only approach to the place being commanded by 9 columbiads. The present force of the enemy at Old Point is estimated at 6,000.

Gen. Magruder was erecting strong fortifications at Bethel, 250 men being daily employed on the works.

It was supposed that a man of the name of Paschal Latimer had perished in one of the burnt houses of Hampton. There was no other casualty known to have occurred.

GOV. CLARK'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

It is the duty of the Executive at the meeting of the General Assembly to lay before them a statement of the affairs of the State and make such suggestions as may aid them in their deliberations.

Having so recently taken charge of this office, with an extraordinary pressure of business upon it, and with such limited opportunities for preparing a statement of this kind, I might well be excused from this duty. But the very great respect I have for the Legislature, and my earnest desire to secure their aid and co-operation, prompt me to make this communication, however imperfect or unsatisfactory it may be.

For the first time in the history of this State we have to deplore the death of a Governor. The Hon. John W. Ellis, late Governor of this State, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 7th July last. This communication might afford an appropriate place for a tribute to his worth and merit; but his public and private virtues have but recently been canvassed through the State, and their thorough endorsement by the people constitutes his highest reward while living, and a rich legacy to survive him.

The great struggle which now rages throughout our country excites the most intense interest at home and abroad; it is needless to argue to ourselves, or the world, of the justice or propriety of our course. We patiently yielded to every expedient and listened to every promise in behalf of that Union, around which had so long clung our interest and dearest affections. But suddenly the mask was raised, and we saw before us the sword of the tyrant, and henceforth there was no hesitation in our course.

An Extra Session of the Legislature immediately convened, and with no dissenting voice, submitted the issue to the people in Convention, which unanimously passed the ordinance of separation and deliverance, and that act has been sustained and ratified by the people with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of the political struggles of the world.

Men who but yesterday were fronting each other in fierce and angry debate on this very issue, are to-day marshalled side by side in the same ranks—banded like brothers, and staking "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in the common cause.

The unanimity of North Carolina in this great struggle, while it must ensure success, will embelish a page in her history as brilliant as the victory which achieves her independence.

Suddenly thrown into this great struggle, without an army or the organization to support one, we find offered to us an army of volun- [illegible] country.

To sustain this course and make it effective in the field, the Legislature have voted ample powers to the Executive, and devolved on those entrusted with the administration of affairs a fearful responsibility.

The Convention which assembled soon after, not foreseeing the increasing demand for troops, and disapproving of the provisions of the Legislature for raising and equipping volunteers, repealed them without providing a substitute.

Under the influence of the action of the Convention, Companies were disbanded, and a check was given to volunteering which was likely to prove injurious. These circumstances, with a certainty of a call for more troops, induced me to vary somewhat from the policy prescribed by the Convention—a change which [illegible] for troops from Virginia, rendered it necessary.

The Convention, with ample powers from the people repealed this law of the Legislature. But they did not repeal or modify the power of legislating granted by the Constitution to the General Assembly; and as it was only a concurrent power exercised by the Convention, the General Assembly have still the same power to legislate on that particular subject as before; and the Convention, making its repeal to take effect only after the meeting of the Legislature, seem to indicate a design or expectation that something should be done. I must, therefore, press it on your immediate attention.

In connection with the subject of volunteering, I will suggest the propriety of some regulation whereby it may be equalized among the several counties and among the different districts of the same county. Some counties and parts of other counties have already furnished more than their full quota, while others have been more tardy in their movements, and thus have not the envied privilege of serving their country. This could be done by selecting those counties which have furnished fewest volunteers, and pointing out the mode of enrolling them from those counties. It is fair and equitable, that in each county a just proportion should be observed, between those who remain to take care of the homes, and make provisions for the absent soldiers, and those who go forth to risk their all for the country.

The expenditures of the State have been and continue to be very large. The great and hurried demand for troops in Virginia has strained every point to equip and send them forward as rapidly as possible, and it has been the aim of the authorities to furnish our troops with every comfort consistent with our means. If we have not been entirely successful we have at least been flattered with the compliment of sending the best equipped troops that have gone to Virginia, and we are taking every means of continuing them comforts. The subject of blankets and winter clothes for the troops has occupied our attention, and we are making efforts and appeals to accomplish this necessary object; and medical aid for the sick and suffering shall be extended by every means in our power.

I should like to communicate to your body the whole defence and armament of the State, the force which has been sent out, and that which is still equipping in the State, the state of the coast defences, and the plans for giving them still more strength. It is your right and duty to know these facts, but from prudential considerations, I consider it best such information should not be communicated in a public message. With your committees I invite a full and free conference, and, through them, hope to communicate all information that may be desired.

I will here call your attention to a heavy source of expense in the equipment of troops. Modern warfare has made a large demand for cavalry and flying artillery, and the furnishing and equipping of horses exceeds all prudent calculations made for the war, and runs up our expenses further than we can meet them in justice to other branches of defence. If the cavalry regiments—one authorized by the Legislature and the other by the Convention—are to be fully equipped, this Legislature must provide more means than we now have the control of.

The great length of coast that now requires guarding has already drawn largely on our fund, but not larger than its immense importance deserves; and whatever amount of men and money it needs must be furnished. In some parts of the coast we have been unfortunate in obtaining proper officers and engineers, but better management, I trust, is now prevailing. This properly falls under the care and direction of the Confederate Government. The State naval armament has been transferred pursuant to an ordinance of the Convention, and is now being properly manned and transferred to the defence of our own waters, and I feel a great confidence that it will contribute materially to their defence. An officer of the Confederate States has also been sent to inspect our coast defences and batteries, preparatory to assuming the control of them, but as yet it has not been accomplished. I have lately addressed a communication to the President on the subject, and am daily expecting a favorable reply.

The curtailment of expenses has occupied my most anxious consideration, and I trust to have your efficient aid in this all important matter.

The Convention postponed the issuing of Treasury notes authorized by your body till the 1st March next, and in the mean time allowed the Treasurer to borrow three millions of dollars of the Banks, less the amount already borrowed under the act passed at your extra session. A large portion of the sum borrowed has been expended, and the additional sum to be borrowed is, I fear, more than the banks will be prepared to loan. More full information on this head can be had from the Treasurer's Report.

I would invite your especial attention to any revisal that will give more efficiency to the militia. It has been suffered to go down by being undervalued, and the nearer you can bring it back to the old standard, the more likely you are to succeed. The system of exemption is very detrimental. Require the same duty of all, and it will be more cheerfully submitted to. A militia system, with arms in the hands of the people, should be sustained as one of the main institutions and props of a free country. They are Volunteer National Guards of a Republic—a substitute for the standing army of despotism.

It is mortifying to our State pride to think that we have have hitherto been so dependent on the Northern States for even the means of defence, including all the munitions of war, and apprehensions have been felt among us, that the want of these might impair the means and resources of maintaining this war. But from a recent survey made by our able State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, I am gratified to state that we have in our midst, within a few miles of the North Carolina Rail Road, a most extensive and valuable supply of lead, now [illegible] and he further reports of gun powder. The most valuable ingredient of powder, saltpetre, is found abundantly in the limestone caves in Tennessee, Georgia and North Alabama. A company is now engaged in the western part of the State, for the manufacture of powder, and if any assistance is required, I would suggest that the State should furnish aid for the purpose of facilitating the supply of this necessary material, which the blockade of our coast now effectually cuts off.

The blockade of our coast and the non-intercourse around our borders have established two very important facts. First, that in our commercial relations we have become entirely dependent on the North for almost every article that we use connected with machinery, farming, merchandize, food and clothing, both the luxuries and necessaries of life, including almost material for supplying all these wants within our own borders. Necessity is developing these resources and driving us to the use of them.

The continuance of this war and blockade for two or three years may inflict much personal suffering, but it will surely accomplish our national and commercial independence.

If the war were to terminate soon, our political rights might be secured, but trade would resume its old channels. Time alone will successfully divert the course of trade, but when once diverted it becomes more difficult ever to restore it. Once check and turn off the great flood of Northern trade, and Southern labor, Southern trade, and Southern capital will roll their strength together to establish Southern prosperity and independence.

And it is equally important to us to establish our commercial as our political independence. A decisive victory may establish our rights in a single day, but a continuance of the war and blockade only can accomplish the other.

To us the blockade and war is a sharp, but temporary pain, but it is a slow consumption preying on the vitals of Northern wealth and commerce.

I must conclude this communication, by stating that there are some other subjects that I must submit to the consideration of the General Assembly in a special message, which I will do at the earliest moment.

HENRY T. CLARK.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug 16th, 1861.

POINTS AND PLACES OF MILITARY INTEREST.

Laurel Hill is a large range of hills or knolls, between Barbour county on the West and Randolph and Tucker counties on the East.

Rich mountain is in the Southeast corner of Upshur county, and about eight or ten miles Southeast of Beverly.

Beverly is the county town of Randolph county, and is two hundred and ten miles Northwest from Richmond.

Phillippi is the county town of Barbour county, and is about 15 miles Southwest of Phillippi, and about 25 miles Northwest of Beverly.

Buckannon is the county town of Upshur county, and is about 15 miles Southwest of Phillippi, and about 25 miles Northwest of Beverly.

Staunton is in Augusta county, 120 miles Northwest of Richmond, and about 100 miles from Laurel Hill.

Strasburg is on the Manassas railroad the point of leaving the railroad, by turnpike road to go to Winchester, sixteen miles.

Leesburg is at the foot of the Blue Ridge and about fifty miles from Alexandria.

Williamsport is on the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry. Thence coming South twelve miles, is Martinsburg. Thence by turnpike, 22 miles is Winchester.

Vienna and Fall Church are from 10 to 15 miles from Alexandria on the railroad leading from Alexandria to Hampshire. Alexandria and Arlington are on the west bank of the Potomac—the first nine miles and the latter two miles from Washington City. Both command a plain view of the city—the river only between.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

An important commercial regulation has been adopted by extending the prohibition of the exportation of cotton except through the Confederate ports, to cover rice, sugar, molasses and syrups. The prohibition is to be continued during the existence of the blockade, and is fortified by several penalties.

Resolutions of thanks to Generals Johnston and Beauregard, and the troops under their command at the battle of Manassas, were introduced in Congress on the 7th and adopted unanimously.

RICHMOND, August 8th, 1861.—Congress went into secret session as early as 11 o'clock in the morning. The business transacted was of great public importance, as will be seen by the acts passed, and which have been approved by the President, full copies of which we are enabled to give our readers.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY—400,000 MEN CALLED FOR.—A bill to be entitled an act further to provide for the public defence.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States of America and to secure the independence of the Confederate States, the President be, and is hereby, authorized to employ the militia, military and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding four hundred thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such proportion of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for a period of not less than twelve months, nor more than three years after they shall be mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

SECTION 2. That whenever the militia, or volunteers are called and received into the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of this act, they shall be organized under the act of the sixth of March, 1861, entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," with the same pay and allowances of said act, and the same time for the service of the militia.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to, or in any wise to alter any act heretofore passed, and authorising the President to receive troops offered directly to the Confederate States for the war, or for less time.

EXTENSION OF THE ARMY ORGANIZATION OVER KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the President of the Confederate States to grant commissions to raise volunteer Regiments and battalions composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, [illegible]

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant commissions to officers, not above the grade of Captain, to such persons as he may think fit to raise and command volunteer Regiments and battalions for the service of the Confederate States; said Regiments and battalions to be composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland or Delaware, and who have enlisted, or may enlist, under said officers; upon the condition, however, that such shall not hold rank or receive pay until such Regiments or battalions have been raised and mustered into service.

ALIEN LAW.

[illegible] enemies."

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or Government or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, all native, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained or secured and removed as alien enemies: Provided, That during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland Kentucky, Missouri and of the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be treated as alien enemies; and in all cases of declared war as aforesaid, aliens resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

SEC. 4. After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges, and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy as aforesaid, or persons coming under the provisions of this act, who shall be resident, or remaining in the Confederate States, and at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such Court, Judge or Justice for examination; and after a full examination and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained conformably to the intent of this act; and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid, and may imprison or otherwise secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be performed.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which as alien enemy or person offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who, by the President of the Confederate States, or by the order of any Court, Judge, or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal shall have the warrant of the President, or the Court, or Judge, as the case may be.

Proclamation by the President.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States of America did by an Act approved on the 6th day of August, 1861, entitled "An Act respecting Alien Enemies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with said Act:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation; and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upward, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States; and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States within forty days from the date of the Proclamation.—And I do warn all persons above described who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies. *Provided, however*, That this proclamation shall not be considered as applicable, during the existing war, to citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States who intend to become citizens thereof, and who shall make declaration of such intention, in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government; nor shall this proclamation be considered as extending to the citizens of the State of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the [illegible] edge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that I have established the rules and regulations hereto annexed in accordance with the provisions of said law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States of America at the city of Richmond, on this 14th day of August, A. D., 1861.

By the President,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[SEAL] R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.—The following regulations are hereby established respecting alien enemies [illegible] of an act approved [illegible]

1. Immediately after the expiration of the term of forty days from the date of the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the duty of the several [illegible] and other officers against any aliens or alien enemies coming within the purview of the act aforesaid, to the end that the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having jurisdiction, may order the removal of such aliens or alien enemies beyond the territory of the Confederate States, or their restraint or confinement, according to the terms of said law.

2. The Marshals of the Confederate States are hereby directed to apprehend all aliens against whom complaints may be made under said law, and to hold them in strict custody until the final order of the Court, taking special care that such aliens obtain no information that could possibly be made useful to the enemy.

3. Whenever the removal of any alien beyond the limits of the Confederate States is ordered by any competent authority, under the provisions of said law, the Marshal shall proceed to execute the order in person, or by deputy, or other discreet person, in such manner as to prevent the alien so removed from obtaining any information that could be used to the prejudice of the Confederate States.

4. Any alien who shall return to these States during the war, after having been removed therefrom under the provisions of said law, shall be regarded and treated as an alien enemy, and if made prisoner, shall be at once delivered over to the nearest military authority, to be dealt with as a spy or as a prisoner of war, as the case may require.

From the Knoxville Register, 13th Aug.

THE BALL OPENED IN EAST TENNESSEE.

For some time it has been known that Capt. Thornburg, of Union county, a strong Lincolnite, has been organizing a Military company, for the avowed purpose of subjugating the South. The arrangement being complete, on Friday last, they took up the line of march for Kentucky, to unite with the Lincoln forces being organized, to return to their own native section, to reenact upon the soil of East Tennessee the damnable deeds that has marked course in Missouri, Virginia and Maryland.

Fortunately, however, a report of their movements reached the ears of Lieut. Col. F. M. Walker, in command at Cumberland Gap.—Forthwith he despatched the gallant Capt. H. M. Ashby, with a portion of the Cavalry under his command, to intercept the passage, and, if possible, to arrest the ring-leader. They came in contact with Capt. Thornburg & his traitor band of 80 men, near Roger's Gap, in Scott county. They were armed with John Brown pikes and pistols, bowie knives, and some few rifles. A surrender was demanded. It was refused, and a charge was made upon them, which put the whole party to flight. Several shots were fired, one of which took effect in the neck of Capt. Thornburg, checking his locomotion, and forced him to surrender. Some 7 or 8 others were captured, besides 14 horses, 27 pikes, several large knives, pistols, rifles, satchels. In fact it was a miniature Manassas affair.

Lieut. Gibbs was the hero of the battle.

Thornburg had a valuable horse, which Lieut. Gibbs was anxious to purchase when he entered the Confederate service.—Thornburg asked $400 for him, but refused to let Gibbs have him at any price. The Lieut. told him he would yet have the pleasure of riding him. That whenever Thornburg attempted to cross the Cumberland Mountain, on his hellish mission, he would capture him and take his horse.

What he told him in jest, has been realized. Lieut. Gibbs made a gallant charge upon the Captain, took him prisoner, and now parades on his fine horse.

COL. HEINTZELMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—The good fame of the New York Fire Zouaves is sadly damaged by Col. Heintzelman's report. Col. H. is a U. S. army officer, and appears to take pleasure in recording the cowardice of the Northern volunteers. He says of the Zouaves, "at the first fire they broke," and "the regiment, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field." "I then led up the Minnesota regiment, which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order." "Next was led forward the First Michigan, which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion.

"The Brooklyn Fourteenth then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I considered it useless to attempt to rally them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to several hundred yards to the rear, and continue to fire—fortunately for the braver ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in front to retreat." Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced."

That the fight was an open field combat is confirmed by the statement of Col. Heintzelman, that a United States battery, posted in an open field, was taken and retaken three times, and finally remained in the hands of the Confederates.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1861.

Kelon Brewer,	Mrs. Amelia Rejch,
Catharine Dunkins,	Miss D. Saunders,
Miss Julia Fulk,	" Callise Fry,
Mrs. Frances Garken, 3	" A. D. Saunders,
Miss Mandy Garott,	" Del. Varner,
Lorenzo D. Lambert,	Sam'l E. Whicker,
John Livengood, Sr.	David Whicker,
John Fork,	A. Wagoner.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1861.

Confederate States of America.

LOAN OF $10,000,000.

BOOKS are open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Salem, for subscriptions to the above loan.—Bonds with coupons or stock certificates will be issued in sums from $1,000 to $50, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The principal money is payable ten years after the 1st of September next; the government reserving the right, upon three months' notice, to redeem any portion at the expiration of five years after the 1st of September.

Current Bank Notes will be taken in payment of all subscriptions.

F. FRIES, R. L. PATTERSON, I. G. LASH. } Commissioners.

Aug. 16, 1861. 17-tf

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, near Kernersville, Forsyth County, on Sunday night last, a grey mare, "flea bitten," 12 or 13 years old, and in good order and [illegible] Any person taking [illegible] me where I can get her, will be suitably rewarded.

Address, JOHN RUMBLEY, Little Yadkin, P. O., Stokes, Co., N. C.

aug. 16-17-tf

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

THE Central Committee of Forsyth County would hereby request the Magistrates of the County to meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday of September Court, being the 2nd day of September next, to receive from said Committee a report of the proceedings, disbursements, &c.

As it is very desireable that the action of the various District Committees and their allowances to the families of volunteers, should be as nearly uniform as possible over the County, and as many have expressed a desire that the different Committees should meet and confer together, the Central Committee would suggest that a meeting of the different Committees likewise take place on the Monday afternoon above referred to.

aug. 9-16-td

Fayetteville and Western PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Stockholder's Called Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was not held for the want of a quorum; and also an adjourned meeting of the same, for the same cause. Another meeting of the Stockholders is now called to take place in the TOWN HALL, on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at 11 o'clock.

By order, JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y Fay. & West. P. R. Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1861. [aug. 4-16-3t

North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at July Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff, returned the following list of Lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon, the owners there of not being residents of this State.

Lewis R. Messick,	89	Acres,	tax 1856,	$ 1 56
J. M. Myers & others,	61	"	" 1858,	$ 2 03
Elizabeth Hampton,	2	"	" 1859-60	$18 46
Thos. Lindley's heirs	303	"	" 1858-59	$11 44

The above mentioned lands will be sold at the Court House door in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes due and the cost of this notice, previous to that day.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in July, 1861.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk. by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

aug. 9-16-9t-fee $5.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale the DRUG STORE

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,

WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE. April 4th, 1861

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sal at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Rates of Postage

Between Places Within the Confederate States.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditors of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

march 29, 1861. 49-1y

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY, Groeer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1860.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1861.

Zadok J. Stafford vs. Alfred Pettiford, } Attachment levied on Land.

[illegible] to the satisfaction of the Court, that publication be made in the *People's Press* for 6 successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861.

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than if he sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note, cash preferred.

A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

WANTED FOR INFANTRY SERVICE 100 YOUNG ACTIVE MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise an Infantry Company in this and the adjoining counties, for the State troops of N. C., invite all patriotic citizens to come forward and enlist.

Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid as soon as mustered into service, regular pay from ELEVEN to TWENTY-ONE dollars per month; commencing from day after enlistment. Uniform, board, and medical attention furnished to free. Those desiring to enlist can do so by applying to the undersigned at their respective places.

CAPT. WM. H. WHEELER, Chevis's Hotel
LIEUT. H. C. BANNER, C. L. Banner's, Esq.
" RALPH GORRELL, Gorrell's Store.
" J. SHEPPERD, Hon. A. H. Shepperd's.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administrator's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Facias,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.,
Marriage Licenses,	&c. &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND Brown Sheetings will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices. Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.